

ST

UNITED NATIONS

SECRETARIAT

Distr.
GENERALST/SOA/SER.G/37
10 March 1954

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

MIGRATION DIGEST NO. 37

Prepared and issued by the Division of Social Welfare

Department of Social Affairs

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ADEN

See item: 37-32.

ALGERIA

See item: 37-32.

ARGENTINA

37-1 The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration has reported that Italy-Argentina became the major route of assisted migration from Western Europe in November and December 1953. In November, 8,364 European migrants were moved overseas, of whom more than 45 per cent came from Italy and Trieste; Germany, which had consistently held the lead during almost all the preceding twenty-one months, moved to second place with 2,472 emigrants. Argentina for the first time took over from Canada the place of leading immigration country for the month of November, with 2,232 Europeans; Canada, Brazil and Australia followed in that order. In December, 8,798 European migrants were moved overseas, of whom 4,772 came from Italy and Trieste (4,146 from Italy) and 2,517 from Germany; Argentina received 3,174 migrants, Australia 1,812 and Canada 1,344. (ICEM Press Release No. 64, 10 December 1953; ICEM/Mig/81 - Provisional Report)

37-2 The Swiss Telegraph Agency reports favourable developments in a colony of Swiss immigrants located in the territory of Misiones in Argentina. Besides Swiss immigrants, many other foreigners have settled in this colony, whose population now numbers 300,000. The colony produces tobacco, tea and tung nuts and has industrial plants, which produce annually goods valued at 35,000,000 pesos. (Aargauer Volksblatt, Baden, Switzerland, 14 December 1953)

37-3 The Government recently has been granting immigration visas under certain restrictive conditions. The measure was taken with a view to improving the economy of the country. The introduction of the conditional

visa was supposed to place immigration in better relationship to the needs of agriculture and the rural areas. Although the Government did not intend to limit immigration through this measure, it decreased immigration considerably. Immigration statistics for 1953 show that a great number of members of families of migrants were arriving, but the number of migrants coming for settlement decreased markedly. The demand for technicians, engineers and chemists decreased considerably. Emigration of such persons to Argentina is therefore not recommended at present, certainly not without obtaining beforehand necessary information about the possibilities of employment in the particular specialized field. During the last year, more Swiss technicians returned home than immigrated there; the same is true of commercial personnel, which, according to new provisions for admission, is no longer permitted to seek employment in Buenos Aires. Individual persons could possibly be placed in the interior of the country, but there a knowledge of the native language is an indispensable requirement. (Technische Rundschau, Bern, 22 January 1954) see item 33-2.

See also items: 37-17; 37-23; 37-36; 37-37; 37-38.

AUSTRALIA

37-4

A total of 725 displaced persons from Balkan countries left Trieste for Australia on 3 January 1954 in a ship chartered by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. Of these, 560 came from Trieste camps, and the rest from camps in Austria and Germany. Sixty-three women and children unable to travel by sea left Italy by air. During travel, English lessons were given to the emigrants. In Australia they are to be employed in agriculture; from the moment of their arrival they will enjoy full trade union rights to wages and social insurance, and after five years they will be able to obtain Australian citizenship. (The Times, London, 4 January 1954)

37-5

The first contingent of a group of 2,100 Italians from the Free Territory of Trieste was scheduled to depart early in March 1954 for Australia under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. ICEM has obtained visas for 2,100 Italians from the

Australian Government, and the emigrants will travel on Italian ships. The movement of the entire group will be completed by the end of June 1954. (New York Herald Tribune, Paris, 29 January 1954)

37-6

The fifth Citizenship Convention, which took place in Canberra from 26 to 28 January 1954, was attended by members of Federal and State Parliaments and representatives of churches, trade unions and other organizations; immigration policy and absorption of migrants were the main topics of discussion at the Convention. The Federal Immigration Minister said that the Government had agreed on a migrant intake of 100,000 for 1954-55, as compared with the 1953-54 target of 90,000. He commented that the 100,000 target was not a rigid figure, but depended on economic development in Australia. The programme reflected national prosperity, he added, but it would not be a serious liability should economic conditions deteriorate. The Chairman of the Federal Immigration Planning Council told the Convention that the yearly migration objective should be fixed at two per cent of the population, and that the flow of migrants should continue without fluctuation from year to year. The chairman emphasized the need for 60,000 workers to be added to the work force every year, with 40,000 of these to be supplied through migration; even if 100,000 migrants come in 1954, manpower will increase by only about 27,000, which falls very short of the need. Members of the Convention pointed out that there had been many difficulties in the early stages of the programme, but that the suspicion and fear that immigration would break down Australian standards had proved groundless, and the new arrivals are contributing to the greatness of Australia. (Australian Weekly Review, New York, No. 54/3, 20 January 1954; News Summary, New York, No. 54/7, 26 January 1954; Proceedings, Australian Citizenship Council, Canberra, 26-29 January 1954; Australian Weekly Review, New York, No. 54/6, 10 February 1954)

37-7

The Minister for Immigration, at the Citizenship Convention held in January 1954, stated that as long as the British Commonwealth had a lopsided distribution of population, it could not hope to develop its

full strength. The concentration of so large a proportion of the British population within the British Isles was a matter for continuing concern for the United Kingdom Government and the British Commonwealth as a whole. The Minister added that unless the United Kingdom Government decided on a policy of positive encouragement of emigration, there was no possibility of any substantial increase in the number of British migrants coming to Australia. The number of emigrants from the United Kingdom has been about 150,000 a year, most of these going to Australia. The Minister pointed out that Australia would not find it so easy to attract migrants now as in the years immediately after the war. He added that it was encouraging to see the enthusiasm with which the Netherlands Government was developing its immigration programme. (The Times, London, 28 January 1954)

37-8 The Minister for Immigration has stated that the publicity given in Great Britain to the tour of Australia by the British royal family has stimulated an interest in the country on the part of prospective migrants; another factor was the improved economic position of the country. The Minister felt that there should be no difficulty in obtaining all the British migrants necessary to fill ships available for 1954. In the Netherlands, the number of applications received from prospective migrants in January 1954 was 50 per cent higher than the monthly average for 1953. Similar indications are to be noted in Germany. Just under 75,000 new settlers came to the country in 1953. (Australian News Summary, No. 54/12, 12 February 1954)

37-9 In planning for the intake of migrants, emphasis has been placed on the reuniting of families; agreements signed with the Netherlands and Germany have provided for the acceptance of family groups. The Good-Neighbour Movement, which aims at the co-ordination of the activities of church, welfare and community organizations for the purpose of assimilating migrants into the life of the community, has opened branches in urban and provincial centres where there are considerable numbers of migrants. With respect to the reception and care of migrants,

the Commonwealth Department of Immigration employs fully qualified social workers who provide a case-work service for migrants, particularly those living in immigration centres and hostels; these social workers concentrate on the more urgent problems of individuals and families. (Report from the U.N. correspondent on Social Welfare in Australia, December 1953)

37-10 An agreement concluded by the United Kingdom and Australia in February 1953 became effective on 7 January 1954. It enables people migrating from one country to the other to transfer their rights acquired under the respective national schemes of social security. It has been difficult to adjust the British contributory scheme and the Australian system of providing benefits entirely from taxation, but these difficulties have been overcome. The qualifying period of residence in Australia is waived in favour of British immigrants; United Kingdom pensioners resident there - whether old, sick or widowed - will have their pensions increased to the Australian level at the Commonwealth's expense and all the settlers will enjoy equal rights with the Australian-born to unemployment and sickness benefits and children's allowances. Equivalent rights are to be extended by the United Kingdom to Australians who take up residence there. Agreements of this kind are in effect between the United Kingdom and Ireland, France, Italy, Switzerland, Luxembourg and Denmark. (The Times, London, 7 January 1954) See items 25-58; 25-75

37-11 The Tasmanian Parliament has passed a draft bill which will allow permission to be given to four foreign doctors per year to practice their profession. They must take an examination set by the State Medical Council, and before being able to practice privately, they must work for five years for the Ministry of Public Health. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, December 1953)

37-12 Since the end of World War II, Australia has absorbed 723,000 immigrants. The immigration took place in three phases. Immediately after the war came 345,000 British. In 1947 the second phase began, organized by the International Refugee Organization, which brought

170,000 displaced persons, mainly from eastern Europe, to Australia. The third phase of immigration included - besides British - Italians, Dutch, Germans and Swiss. In 1953, as a consequence of difficulties in the labour market and the housing problem, the Australian Government limited the number of immigrants to 80,000, among them 40,000 British. The remaining 40,000 were divided among other European countries: 20,000 from those with which immigration treaties had been concluded, and 20,000 immigrants sent under the "nomination scheme". This plan makes possible the immigration of persons who are proposed by persons residing in Australia. The applicant is required to sign an affidavit that the prospective immigrant will not become a public charge. The favouring of single male workers in the former immigration schemes resulted in a surplus of men in Australia. Thus, at present, arrangements have been made to facilitate the immigration of members of families of aliens residing in Australia. The worsening of the economic situation affected immigrants first, because, as a rule, those who were not naturalized lost their jobs, followed by those who had been naturalized, and lastly by Australians. This development put many in a difficult economic situation and led to discontent among the immigrants. The Australian Government has, besides restricting the immigration quota, taken various economic measures to combat unemployment. It is interested in improving the situation of the immigrant labour force, since the immigration policy from the outset has been directed toward preventing the formation of national minorities. A broad educational and informational programme will prevent tension between the old settlers and the immigrants, who are accustomed to different standards of living. The Government has endeavoured to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding and good neighbour policy, designed to facilitate the speedy and complete integration of the aliens into the feeling and thinking of the Australian people. The educational activities, which are extended to old settlers as well as to newcomers, have already borne fruit. With the economic measures, it is hoped that it will be possible to mitigate the difficulties which arose last year and thus put an end to the problems besetting the new Australians.

(Solothurner Zeitung, Solothurn, Switzerland, 5 December 1953)

See also items: 37-1; 37-17; 37-27; 37-40; 37-50.

AUSTRIA

37-13 According to an announcement by the "Ruecksiedlungsamt" of South Tyrol, during the period from 1949 to 1952, 6,065 settlers from Austria and 1,192 from Germany - altogether 7,257 - returned to the South Tyrol. This total does not include persons who did not require assistance from the Resettlement Office; thus presumably 8,000 to 9,000 persons legally returned to the South Tyrol. This action is the result of an agreement made between the Foreign Ministers of Austria and Italy (5 September 1946), concerning the resettlement of the South Tyrolians who emigrated in 1939. (Die Furche, Vienna, 21 November 1953)

37-14 During a debate in the Carinthian Land Diet, it was disclosed that Carinthia gave refuge to 50,000 displaced persons who had come there since the end of the war, 35,000 of whom were already naturalized by the end of 1952, while 17,349, among them 7,575 Volksdeutsche have not yet received citizenship. Many of them have not applied for citizenship because they intend to emigrate overseas. The displaced persons comprise all possible professions and occupations, and many, particularly the intellectuals, have not been able to secure satisfactory jobs. According to an agreement concluded between Austria and West Germany, beginning in 1953, pensions and old age allowances will be paid to those who are entitled to receive them. (Die Neue Zeit, Klagenfurt, Austria, 9 December 1953)

See also items: 37-4; 37-16; 37-17; 37-35.

BELGIUM

See items: 37-16; 37-22; 37-49; 37-50; 37-52.

BOLIVIA

See item: 37-38.

BRAZIL

37-15 In an interview given to the newspaper "O Globo", the Director-General of the International Social Service, during his recent visit to Brazil, outlined the objectives of the action of his organization on behalf of migrants. The organization co-operates in Brazil with the National Immigration Council. Although the organization's branch in Rio de Janeiro was established only a short time ago, it is giving assistance to about 350 different cases. The services of the organization are extended not only to emigrants from Europe, but also to Brazilians who are abroad. (Jornal do Comércio, Lisbon, 16 December 1953)

See also items: 37-1; 37-17; 37-23; 37-27; 37-37; 37-38; 37-49; 37-50.

CANADA

37-16 It has been announced that from 1 January to 31 December 1953, 168,868 persons entered Canada; this represents an increase of 3 per cent in comparison with the year 1952. The 1953 figures included the admission of 47,077 British, 35,015 Germans, 24,293 Italians, 20,472 Dutch, 9,379 Americans, 3,574 Austrians, 3,176 Poles, 3,136 French, 2,059 Greeks, 1,999 Yugoslavs, 1,929 Chinese, 1,562 Danes, 1,431 Belgians, 1,232 Finns, 939 Norwegians, 826 Swiss, 745 Maltese, 555 Portuguese, 543 Czechs, 435 Swedes, 269 Rumanians and 257 Spaniards. 68,269 adult males, 56,425 adult females, and 44,174 children comprised the total group. Of this number, 91,133 were gainfully occupied; they included 26,492 employed in manufacturing, mechanical and construction trades, 17,250 in agriculture, 13,766 in domestic service, 10,380 as labourers, 8,845 as professional workers, 6,339 as clerks, 3,044 in trades, 1,557 in transportation, 1,176 as managers and 464 in mines. 77,735 were not gainfully occupied; these included 31,343 dependent wives and 41,253 children. (Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistical Unit, Statements for the Calendar Year 1953)

37-17 The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration has reported that Canada displaced the United States as the number one receiver of migrants assisted by the Committee. The total number received by Canada from 1 February 1952 up to 31 December 1953 was 45,310, followed by the United States with 44,353; Australia was third with 28,830 and Brazil fourth with 22,439; Argentina held fifth place with 9,480 (for eleven months only); Venezuela received 5,392; Israel, 3,078; Chile, 2,096; and other countries, 2,051. These migrants came from Austria (16,545), Germany (78,248), Greece (4,589), Italy (32,264), the Netherlands (12,308), Shanghai/Hong Kong (4,191), Trieste (2,055), and other countries (14,302). (ICEM Press Release No. 64, 10 December 1953; ICEM Provisional Report for the period of 1 February 1952 to 31 December 1953)

37-18 The fourth edition of a pamphlet entitled "Working and Living Conditions in Canada" was published in December 1953 by the Department of Labour in consultation with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. This pamphlet gives the latest information on general economic conditions, employment, apprenticeship, vocational training, wage rates, working conditions and social security; particular attention is given to topics of special interest to prospective migrants, such as professional employment opportunities. (Working and Living Conditions in Canada, prepared by the Department of Labour in consultation with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, 1 December 1953)

See also items: 37-1; 37-27; 37-40; 37-41; 37-50.

CEYLON

37-19 An agreement was signed on 18 January 1954 by the Governments of Ceylon and India on the questions of citizenship rights of people of Indian descent and of illicit immigration in Ceylon. The agreement provides that the Ceylon Government will expedite registration of citizens and try to complete disposal of pending applications within two years.

Persons who are not registered as Ceylon citizens may register as Indian citizens at the Office of the India High Commissioner in Colombo. During the meeting which preceded the signing of the agreement, the problem of illicit immigration was discussed; an investigation conducted by officials of the two countries had shown that many of the illicit migrants were induced to enter Ceylon by unscrupulous agents and that many of the immigrants were legal residents of Ceylon who were returning to their lawful vocations and homes by illegal means because legal entry had been denied to them by the implementation of Ceylon's Immigration Act in respect of the grant of resident permits. It is reported that the Government of Ceylon would be willing to drop the idea of compulsory repatriation. (The Hindu, Madras, 9 and 15 November 1953; India News, London, 23 January 1954)

CHILE

37-20 With the Chilean Government willing to admit 1,000 Dutch families as agricultural settlers, a survey is currently being conducted by the Dutch emigration attaché in Buenos Aires to explore colonization prospects in the central part of Chile. (De Tijd, Amsterdam, 8 December 1953)

See also items: 37-17; 37-49

CHINA

37-21 The resettlement of European refugees in China was stepped up during 1953. The movement increased more than threefold - from 941 in 1942 to 3,250 in 1953. (ICEM Press Release No. 67, 21 January 1954)

37-22 It is announced that fifty-one European refugees from Shanghai have found new homes in Belgium, Denmark and Sweden. The group, which included sick and elderly persons with their closest relatives, are the first of

several hundred Europeans to be moved from China to homes and sanatoria in Europe as a result of arrangements made by the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees with the aid of governments and voluntary agencies. This movement will be followed by special resettlement operations for some 600 other European refugees in China whose age or health makes normal immigration impossible for them. The special needs of the sick and elderly came to light in the course of a study of the resettlement prospects of some 15,000 European refugees in China. The initial response of governments to the request of the High Commissioner was most encouraging, and already places for 318 of the difficult cases have been found, either in government homes or in the care of voluntary agencies. Most of the costs of the resettlement project - including transport to Hong Kong, maintenance of the refugees there prior to their departure for Europe, and initial grants to governments or voluntary agencies to pay the first costs of reception - are borne by the United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund. (United Nations Press Release REF/54, 27 January 1954) See item 36-22

See also items: 37-16; 37-56

COLOMBIA

37-23

While numerous South American countries have, for a considerable period of time, pursued a liberal immigration policy, Colombia has maintained a rather cautious attitude. The immigration laws, which, among other things, require every immigrant to deposit a bond of 1,500 pesos for two years, do not encourage mass immigration. For this reason, the number of aliens in Colombia has remained relatively small. There was no immigration of farmers as was the case in Brazil or at certain times also in Argentina. This situation is about to change, as the Colombian Government has taken steps to increase immigration, particularly that of farmers. For this purpose, the Instituto de Colonización y Inmigración,

with a capital of one hundred million pesos, has been established. The capital will be used for the building of roads, airfields, schools and other buildings; in addition, loans, technical aid, travelling expenses and living expenses for the period immediately after arrival will be paid for from this capital. The immigration of groups and families, rather than of individuals, will be encouraged. It is believed that this policy will promote the immigration of selected and highly skilled farmers, who will not only colonize tracts of land which have not yet been exploited, but will also reorganize Colombian agricultural production, which has been based on the culture solely of coffee. It is also hoped that the foreigners will raise the cultural level of the "colonos". In general, it is thought that immigrants from central and western European countries, particularly from Italy, will be best suited for the life of the country. The areas which these European farmers are expected to colonize are situated mostly in the hot zones and are covered to a considerable extent with tropical forests. Land on the Pacific Coast, in the Magdalena Valley and the "Llanos Orientales" have been mentioned as possible areas for colonization. The whole coast has the greatest rainfall on earth, and the average yearly temperature is 28°Centigrade, thereby making working conditions extremely difficult for newcomers. Thus the settling of European farmers in these regions would probably be unsuccessful. The second region, the Magdalena Valley, though in unsettled zones also covered with dense forests, has a more bearable climate. It also has less rainfall, and there is less dampness. It might be suitable for the planting of cotton. The "Llanos Orientales", which the Colombians call the immense regions, situated to the east of the Andes, have sometimes been inaccurately described as one of the important remaining reserves of the earth. However, the fertility of this region is not as great as has been assumed, because the soil is poor in nutritive material. It is expected that prospective immigrants will be fully informed regarding the situation in the particular zone in which they intend to settle.

(Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Morning Edition, Zurich, 7 November 1953)

• See items 35-27; 36-24

37-24

The new organization pattern of the Institute of Colonization and Immigration provides for the creation of an immigration committee which will be responsible for conducting official policy in this field. Representatives of the interested ministries will participate in this committee. It is hoped that the new orientation will end the phase during which, despite frequent statements in favour of an active immigration policy, Colombia did not take the post-war opportunity to receive from Europe immigrants of high calibre who had been available and went to other countries. (El Tiempo, Bogotá, 6 November 1953)

COSTA RICA

37-25

Upon the proposal of the Medical Council, a recent decree of the Government introduced regulations concerning the exercise of the medical profession by foreigners to be engaged by the Government. The regulations provide that aliens who wish to practice medicine in Costa Rica must submit their applications, diplomas and certificates of good character, attested by the Commission of the Council of Physicians, and take examinations. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, February 1954)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See item: 37-16

DENMARK

See items: 37-10; 37-16; 37-22; 37-43

EGYPT

37-26

In accordance with an agreement concluded between the Egyptian Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, bona fide refugees within the mandate of the High Commissioner and residing in Egypt will have the right to a residence permit and can be issued a travel document together with a re-entry permit when they have to travel abroad. It is estimated that there are several thousand refugees within the mandate of the High Commissioner in Egypt, as well as scattered groups totalling several hundred in neighbouring countries. (United Nations Press Release REF/56, 12 February 1954)

FINLAND

See item: 37-16

FRANCE

See items: 37-10; 37-16; 37-49; 37-50; 37-52

GERMANY

37-27

During the period from 1 January 1953 to 30 September 1953, 46,500 emigrants, among them 17,000 women and girls, left West Germany for the following countries: Canada, 26,392; the United States, 10,748; Australia, 5,409; South Africa, 1,108; Brazil, 1,015; other South American countries, 1,005; European countries, 748; Asia, 94. It is estimated that more than 30,000 persons emigrated to Canada in 1953; thus for the first time the Canadian quota has surpassed the United States quota of 26,000. (Weltbild, Munich, Germany)

37-28

The Rhine Navigation Committee of the Oberbaden Chamber of Commerce and Industry estimates that in case the Rhine Navigation Project Basel-Bodensee should be realized, 50,000 German refugees could be settled and find employment in the new industries to be established there. (Badische Neueste Nachrichten, Karlsruhe, Baden, 15 December 1953)

See also items: 37-1; 37-4; 37-8; 37-9; 37-12; 37-13; 37-14; 37-16; 37-17; 37-34; 37-35; 37-37; 37-52

GREECE

37-29

Greek emigration increased considerably in 1953. In 1952, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration assisted 489 Greeks to resettle overseas; in 1953, the number increased to 4,589, and it is expected that the annual movement for 1954 will attain 6,200. (ICEM Press Release No. 68, 21 January 1954)

See also items: 37-16; 37-17; 37-35; 37-37; 37-50

HONG KONG

See items: 37-17; 37-22

INDIA

37-30

The Government of West Bengal has stated that in order to keep able-bodied men among refugees in camps busy while the Government is engaged in acquiring land for their rehabilitation, it has adopted a policy of providing work for as many of them as possible. Several work camps have already been opened, and more are planned. In the camps, work is provided against wages, and where a worker is unable to earn a

sufficient amount for maintaining his family because of lack of skill or some other reason beyond his control, he is allowed a subsidy. Families of workers in these camps also receive priority in rehabilitation. (The Statesman, Calcutta, 28 December 1953)

See also items: 37-19; 37-55

INDONESIA

37-31

A draft bill covering the problems of nationality and dual nationality in Indonesia has been presented to the Cabinet and is to be discussed by the Council of Ministers. It is expected that it will be sent to Parliament in the near future with a request that it be given priority. (Report on Indonesia, New York, No. 8, January 1954)

IRAN

See item: 37-32

IRAQ

See item: 37-32

IRELAND

See item: 37-10

ISRAEL

37-32

The slackening of the flow of immigrants to Israel, which is indicated by the fact that only 10,500 immigrants entered in 1953, while the number of declared emigrants was approximately 8,500, has given rise

to debate over the need for a new wave of immigrants possessing the pioneering spirit which established the country. It is pointed out that since its establishment, Israel has pursued a policy of "rescue immigration", which accounted for most of the 750,000 persons who settled in the country, but it is stressed that these persons lacked a pioneering spirit. The country is prepared to continue such a policy, and is willing to moderate some of the restrictions which now bar the entry of persons over forty years of age, those in ill health, widows with many children and divorced women. Also barred at present are persons of any age and condition who refuse to accept an assignment as to their place of residence. Slightly more than half of the immigrants of the last five years have come from Iraq, Yemen and Aden, Morocco, Algeria, Syria, Lebanon and Iran. (New York Times, 6 January 1954)

37-33

Statistics compiled by the Ministry of the Interior reveal that the rate of emigration fell in 1953 from the previous year's figure. 34,000 persons left the country, either as emigrants or tourists, and 21,000 entered, including 10,355 immigrants and 1,020 visitors afterwards registering as immigrants. The head of the Immigration Department of the Ministry of the Interior noted that the balance, 13,000 is smaller than the figure for 1952 - 13,500. Of those departing, only 8,000 declared that they intended to settle elsewhere, but experience showed that additional persons left permanently without signifying their intention. On the other hand, in 1953 10,000 persons indicated their wish to leave permanently, as it was then more difficult to get an exit visa for the purpose of tourism only. It was pointed out that the departure of seven per cent of all immigrants since the mass-influx began would give no cause for anxiety, but there are signs that emigration will increase, especially among newcomers unable to get accustomed to hardships in their huddled camps, and struggling villages crippled by unemployment. The Arab population movement was neutralized, with about 3,000 entering the country, including persons within the reunion of families scheme, and the same number going abroad, mostly to Jordan or other neighbouring States. A small proportion emigrated to the American continent. (Jerusalem Post, Jerusalem, 13 January 1954)

37-34

Forty emigrants who returned to Germany from Israel were resettled in December 1953. With the inclusion of this group, a total of 199 Israelis who returned to Germany after 1 August 1953 were relocated with the assistance of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society. Most of the migrants went to South American countries. (Die Neue Zeitung, Berlin, 13 December 1953)

37-35

The Israeli Government has concluded a third agreement with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration; in accordance with its provisions, ICEM assistance will be extended to nationals of Austria, Germany, Greece, Italy and the Netherlands who wish to settle permanently in Israel, and who could not do so without such aid, provided their emigration has been approved by their respective governments. The new agreement also provides for the continuation of ICEM resettlement aid to European Jewish refugees who have left their country of citizenship and arrived in Western Europe en route to Israel or whose post-war re-establishment in Europe has been found to be impossible. During the past 23 months, ICEM has assisted over 3,000 refugees to resettle in Israel; the new agreement provides for the movement of 2,000 persons to Israel in 1954. It has also been announced that in addition to the per capita payment it makes toward the movement of Jews to Israel, the Israeli Government will contribute \$10,000 to the Migration Committee's general operational fund for 1954. (ICEM Press Release No. 69, 26 January 1954)

See also item: 37-17

ITALY

37-36

On 19 December 1953, 1,100 Italians (600 women and 500 children) sailed for Argentina to join the heads of their families; most of the emigrants came from the province of Calabria, which was recently heavily damaged by floods. There were on board children's physicians, and two Argentinian teachers, whose duty it was to give talks on Argentinian

usages and customs and to instruct the women and older children in the rudiments of Spanish. Since the end of World War II, many Italian workers have emigrated to Argentina, but they were unable to take their families with them or to pay for the passage later on. In agreement with the Argentinian and Italian Governments, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration is now providing transportation for these family members. (ICEM Press Release No. 65, 18 December 1953; Il Messagero, Rome, 20 December 1953; Solothurner Zeitung, Solothurn, Switzerland, 26 December 1953)

37-37 According to figures published by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, overseas countries are turning more and more from Germany to Italy and Greece as sources for immigrants. It is expected that in 1954 Italy will take first place among emigration countries. The same figures reveal a net increase in migration from Europe to Latin America, particularly Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela. In 1953 the Committee assisted 87,000 persons to emigrate from Europe: this represents an increase of 10,000 over 1952. Thirty-one per cent of the migrants went to Latin America in 1953; in 1952, it was 17%. The immigration of 117,000 persons is foreseen for 1954, 50% of whom will go to Latin America. 78,248 of the 164,600 emigrants resettled in 1952 and 1953 came from Germany. Of the total figure for 1952, 11,608 were Italians; in 1953, 20,656 Italians were assisted by ICEM, and it is expected that more than 45,000 will be cared for in 1954. (ICEM Press Release No. 68, 21 January 1954; Giornale d'Italia, Rome, 23 January 1954)

See also items: 37-1; 37-5; 37-10; 37-12; 37-13; 37-16; 37-17; 37-23; 37-35; 37-43; 37-45; 37-48; 37-52

JAPAN

37-38 Japan has announced that, because of budget reductions, it has been forced to reduce the number of Japanese emigrants scheduled to go to South American countries during 1954. The Foreign Office had requested 1,500,000,000 yen (about \$4,170,000) to relocate the emigrants, while

only 330,000,000 yen were allocated. The Office, which originally planned to send 8,000 Japanese to Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay for settlement, has been compelled to cut the proposed number to 3,500. Of these, 3,000 will go to Brazil, 400 to Argentina and 100 to Paraguay; the programme is scheduled to go into operation in April or May. To date, 1,500 Japanese have emigrated to South America under the programme for the current fiscal year. (New York Times, 18 January 1954; New York Times, 3 February 1954)

LEBANON

See item: 37-32

LUXEMBOURG

See item: 37-10

MALTA

See item: 37-16

MEXICO

37-39 A number of governors of Mexican states and the mayors of several cities in Mexico have requested of the Federal Government that instead of thousands of migrant workers being allowed to depart to the United States, an effort be made to use these workers as settlers in Mexico. Because of a lack of manpower, certain coastal areas cannot be developed; in Lower California and other states there is not enough

manpower for the planting and harvesting. Workers who migrate to the United States might be prohibited from doing so, or their number perhaps reduced, and be directed to those zones of the Republic where they might find gainful employment. (El Universal, Mexico City, 10 December 1953)

See also item: 37-58

MOROCCO

See item: 37-32

NETHERLANDS

37-40

In spite of the policy of the Netherlands Government for encouraging and helping migration, the figures for actual emigration have consistently declined. By 1952 the annual emigration figure had risen to 48,690, but in 1953 only about 37,900 Dutch left the Netherlands. About 80 per cent of the total decline was attributable to the change in emigration to Australia; from a total of 15,828 who went there in 1952, the number declined to 7,790 in 1953. Another factor in the emigration decline is a lessened fear of war in Europe; finally, economic recovery of the Netherlands has made emigration seem less attractive or necessary. Attempting to spur emigration, the Dutch Government has set up a special Commissariat for Emigration; it has also given emigrants subsidies for transportation to their new homes. The Government, however, was not eager to help all classes of emigrants; it was more interested in helping the untrained to emigrate (even if this meant training them), than in encouraging skilled technicians to leave their jobs. The countries accepting migrants often had opposite aims and wanted people who could contribute to the national economy; there were also immigration quotas set by some countries. Canada has received almost half of the total number of migrants; Australia is second, with South Africa third. (The New York Times, 24 January 1954)

- 37-41 On 8 January 1954, a group of 200 Dutch emigrants sailed from Rotterdam for Canada and the United States. This was the first of a large number of groups of emigrants which are expected to leave Holland for overseas destinations this year aboard Government steamships. More than 20,000 are expected to emigrate to Canada alone by the end of 1954. (Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, Rotterdam, 9 January 1954)
- 37-42 Reporting on his recent visit to Rhodesia, the Dutch Emigration Commissioner commented on the great possibilities for settlement in that country. (Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, Rotterdam, 28 November 1953)
- See also items: 37-7; 37-8; 37-9; 37-12; 37-16; 37-17; 37-20; 37-35; 37-43; 37-52

NEW ZEALAND

See item: 37-50

NORWAY

- 37-43 The Minister of Commerce has indicated that opportunities for Dutch immigration to Norway may result from an employment plan now being studied, under which Dutch migrants would be granted the same facilities as migrants from Sweden and Denmark. Dutch immigration to Norway has been very small because of the fact that the regulations in force provide for returning the migrants to the Netherlands after one year's stay. The Norwegian Government has decided to study the possibilities of a larger Dutch immigration in order to comply with the request made by the Organization for European Economic Co-operation that European countries aid the Netherlands and Italy in solving their over-population problems. (De Tijd, Amsterdam, 11 February 1954; De Telegraaf, Amsterdam, 12 February 1954; Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, Rotterdam, 16 February 1954)
- See also item: 37-16

PAKISTAN

37-44

The Central Government, assisted by public donations, has begun the construction of several thousand cement block houses for homeless refugee families. Upon the completion of the project within the next few years, more than a million destitute refugees will have left their huts for these new houses. (New York Times, 5 February 1954)

PARAGUAY

37-45

The Government of Paraguay has declared itself in favour of a new immigration plan, the largest integrated colonization programme yet proposed by any government, which would be implemented under the auspices of the interested European governments and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. Funds to carry out the plan (estimated at \$54,000,000) would have to come from international sources. Following are some of the provisions which, incorporated in an agreement with the governments and international and intergovernmental organizations concerned, would aid in the immediate implementation of the plan: (1) an international commission of experts would be charged with preparing technical studies and preliminary tasks, including the formulation of a detailed immigration plan covering a maximum of 18,000 families to be settled on an area of 1,000,000 hectares (2,470,000 acres) in the departments of Alto Paraná, Coaguazu and Amambay; (2) the number of Italians which might be included in the total immigration figure would not exceed 70 per cent; the remaining 30 per cent would be composed of other nationalities; (3) 10 per cent of the land would be reserved for the families of Paraguayan farmers. Paraguay is ready to grant exceptional privileges for the 20-year scheme, including choice of lands and special customs and exchange exemptions. The project would be directed by an autonomous international body,

including representatives of the various interested parties. (ICEM Press Release No. 60, 20 November 1953; Italiani nel Mondo, Rome, 25 January 1954)

See also item: 37-38

POLAND

See item: 37-16

PORTUGAL

See item: 37-16

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND FEDERATION

37-46

The Government of the Federation adopted, as an interim measure, special immigration regulations and gave to the Minister of Internal Affairs full powers to control immigration. The new regulations empower the Minister of Internal Affairs to establish immigration quotas and selection committees for the control of immigrants.. The new regulations in prescribing quotas will make it possible to select immigrants not only with regard to types and classes, but also with regard to occupations. These measures will be in force until new legislation is adopted in the Federal Parliament. (Basler Nachrichten, Abendausgabe, Basel, 1 December 1953; Keesing's Contemporary Archives, London, 2-9 January 1954)

37-47

Figures issued in Southern Rhodesia show that 6,000 white residents left in the last nine months of 1953 and that there were 7,000 white immigrants. However, the rate of emigration has been increasing, so that it is believed that in 1954 the number of whites leaving will be

greater than the number entering. During the first nine months of 1951, there were 12,650 white immigrants and 3,700 white emigrants. The corresponding figures in 1952 were 10,000 and 5,800. Most of those leaving give the cost of living as the explanation for their moving. It is pointed out that one important factor is the demand for white immigrants in the neighbouring Union of South Africa where housing is cheaper and life easier than in the Rhodesias. (New York Times, 17 January 1954)

See also item: 37-42

RUMANIA

See item: 37-16

SHANGHAI

See items: 37-17; 37-22

SPAIN

See item: 37-16

SWEDEN

See items: 37-16; 37-22; 37-43; 37-50

SWITZERLAND

37-48

An agreement by which Italian workers may benefit from the Swiss old-age insurance scheme was ratified on 19 December 1953; the effects of this agreement are retroactive to 1 January 1951. It is reported that 120,000 Italians are permanently established in Switzerland. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, February 1954)

See also items: 37-2; 37-3; 37-10; 37-12; 37-16; 37-49; 37-50;
37-52

SYRIA

See item: 37-32

TRIESTE

37-49

Among the 4,500 refugees in the Allied military camps in Trieste, a great number suffered from tuberculosis and thus were unable to emigrate overseas or to settle in Western European countries. Through the assistance of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, and the Swiss federal authorities, 100 refugees arrived in Switzerland for a cure of one year; when they have recovered they will emigrate with their families. Brazil will take 45 refugees, Venezuela 24 and Chile 128. As a result of the appeal made by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, other countries have agreed to receive such refugees: 92 persons over 60 years of age have already arrived in France and been placed in special homes; 20 others were placed on farms. Belgium will give asylum to 16 couples, and 79 old persons will find refuge in special institutions. (Tribune de Genève, Geneva, 23 December 1953; Hochwacht, Winterthur, Germany, 24 December 1953; Independent, Fribourg, Switzerland, 29 December 1953)

- 37-50 The Director of the World Council of Churches' Refugee Service announced that since the autumn of 1953, approximately half the refugees in Trieste have been moved to a place of resettlement. Recent emigration of refugees includes 35 people to Brazil, 36 to Canada, 8 to Australia and 2 to New Zealand, in addition to three hundred who have now been selected for eventual movement to Brazil. France has accepted 71 Greek families into a farm scheme and is preparing to receive another 45 Greek families. Thirty-six families, totaling 124 people, have been repatriated to Greece. On the other hand, over two hundred hard-core cases have been moved to Switzerland, France, Belgium and Sweden. (Manchester Guardian, Manchester, 13 January 1954)
- See also items: 37-1; 37-4; 37-5; 37-17

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

- 37-51 Of the 17,121 persons arriving in South Africa during September 1953, 846 were immigrants; of the remainder, 9,229 were South Africans returning to the Union, 758 were business visitors, 5,896 were visitors on holiday, and 392 were scholars. (South Africa Reports, 17 December 1953)
- 37-52 The Railway Commissioner recently went abroad to establish contacts in England, France, the Netherlands, western Germany, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy for recruiting personnel between the ages of 18 and 25. On his return he reported that the first of 2,300 future employees of the South African Railways should arrive in the Union within a year. (South Africa Reports, New York, 28 January 1954)
- 37-53 A single non-political weekly newspaper printed in five languages - English, Afrikaans, German, Danish and Dutch - has been established at Van der Bijl Park, a large industrial centre south of Johannesburg.

In recent years many immigrants from Europe came to work in the steel and other industries there, and it was thus decided to print a newspaper in five languages. (South Africa Reports, 17 December 1953)

37-54

As a result of recent amendments to the South African Import Control Regulations, future immigrants who desire to bring a motor vehicle with them will be required to obtain an import permit to bring the vehicle into the country. The immigrant must submit a sworn statement that the motor vehicle is his own personal property, that he had used it prior to importation, that it is required for his use in South Africa, and will not be sold without the prior written approval of the Director of Imports and Exports. Previously immigrants were not required to secure import permits for used motor vehicles which they brought with them as part of their personal effects, but in view of infringements or attempted infringements, it has been decided that importation shall be subject to import permits. (South Africa Reports, 17 December 1953)

37-55

A bill was adopted on 29 September 1953 ending an agreement concluded in 1913 between the Union of South Africa and the Government of India. The new bill provides that foreign-born Indian women, married before 10 February 1953 to an Indian residing in the Union, will be admitted up to 10 February 1956; Indian women married after 10 February 1953 will not be admitted. Indian women domiciled but not born in the Union will not be allowed to re-enter the country if they stay abroad for more than three years. These provisions apply to children also. (Keesing's Contemporary Archives, London, 9-16 January 1954)

See also items: 37-27; 37-40; 37-47

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

37-56 It has been reported that by 1952, 1,000,000 Chinese citizens, mostly labourers, had settled in the Soviet Union. On the other hand, according to diplomatic sources in Peking, 80,000 Soviet citizens, comprising primarily military and technical advisers, have entered China in recent years. (Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 15 November 1953; Mannheimer Morgen, Mannheim, Germany, 20 November 1953)

UNITED KINGDOM

37-57 On 1 April 1954 the Aliens Order, 1953 will go into effect in the United Kingdom. This order deals with all aspects of arrival and stay of aliens in the country, particularly landing and embarkation, registration, deportation, special restrictions and exemptions, etc. It replaces the Aliens Order, 1920 and its amendments. (Statutory Instruments, 1953, No. 1671, London, 1953)

See also items: 37-7; 37-8; 37-10; 37-12; 37-16; 37-52

UNITED STATES

37-58 On 3 March 1954, Congress completed action upon a bill authorizing the continued recruitment by the United States of Mexican farm labour for employment in the Southwest; it was sent to the President for approval. It extends the authority of the Secretary of Labor to recruit workers in the absence of an agreement with the Mexican Government, which expired on 15 January. The passage of the bill came about after prolonged negotiations to arrive at a new agreement, which had broken down mainly over the question of wages, since Mexico wanted the rate of pay fixed

in the new agreement, and the United States wished to use the term "prevailing wage"; also the latter pointed out that there was no legal basis in the United States for fixed wages. Subsequently the United States announced a plan of "border recruiting", whereby Mexicans desiring to work in the United States would register at immigration stations, and then would be processed by public health and security workers to determine their acceptability; after the workers reached agreement with specific employers, they would sign work contracts and be permitted to go to their place of employment. If they proved not to be bona fide farm workers, they would be returned to the border. Mexican authorities and the press generally opposed the proposal to continue the hiring of the farm workers in the absence of an agreement protecting them. During all this period, however, negotiations for a new agreement with the Mexican Government have continued and on 9 March it was announced that Mexico had agreed to permit the recruitment of farm labour directly on the Mexican border; it is expected that there will be six border recruiting stations and others will be inside the country. While Mexico has maintained that recruitment should be concentrated in the interior of the country, the United States has contended that as large numbers of farm labourers live near the border it is unreasonable to make them travel back to the interior to be hired; also that if no legal border-crossing points were established, many workers would continue to cross and control over internal security might be jeopardized. (New York Times, 17, 18, 24 and 29 January, 4 and 10 March 1954)

37-59

Plans are being made to use in proper and constructive medical posts some of the qualified but unlicensed doctors now conducting sub rosa practices in many state institutions in the United States. The physicians are immigrants, displaced persons and political refugees who have come to the United States but who find it difficult to set up practice; language, licensing and age are obstacles in their way, since they cannot communicate easily with their patients, cannot secure licences to practise, or, because of age and being out of medical college for many years, they find it difficult to pass state examinations in a strange language. Since 1936 approximately 10,000

immigrant physicians have undertaken active practice in the United States, and they continue to enter at the rate of 500 to 700 a year. While awaiting their citizenship papers and while learning the language, many are forced to take manual jobs. The National Committee for Resettlement of Foreign Physicians is taking the initiative in bringing to public attention the need for helping these migrants to attain citizenship, and to learn to speak English, and for assisting them in securing licences to practise, since many of them are qualified, possessing long and valuable experience. Legally state institutions can employ them, but such employment does not permit them to secure licences or practise their specialties. With the Committee's approval, a special course at a leading medical college has been set up to bring the training of recent foreign medical graduates into line with American standards; the course is based upon a two-year period of duty in an approved hospital. (New York Times, 25 February 1954)

37-60

A columnist of the "Polish Morning World", referring to a recent book, "The Refugee Intellectual" by Donald P. Kent, considers the problem of how and to what extent displaced persons belonging to the professions have been able to find work in the United States. His conclusion is that many of them face degradation and misery; he mentions lawyers, teachers, former civil servants, artists, etc., who are employed as unskilled labourers, doing work which is onerous, badly paid and detrimental to health. This happens in spite of the fact that some of the greatest benefits to the country is brought by immigrants who bring their cultural assets with them as a precious contribution to enrich their new environment. (Polish Morning World, New York, 11 December 1953)

See also items: 37-16; 37-17; 37-27; 37-39; 37-41

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VENEZUELA

See items: 37-17; 37-37; 37-49

YEMEN

See item: 37-32

YUGOSLAVIA

See item: 37-16
